

**Just in Time.**  
Broadland, So. Dak., Feb. 23rd.—Broadland county has never been so worked up as during the last few weeks. Every one is talking of the wonderful case of G. W. Gray, of Broadland, the particulars of which are best told in the following statement which Mr. Gray has just published:  
"I was dying. I had given up all hope. I was prostrate and as helpless as a little babe. I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble for many years and it finally turned to Bright's disease. All medicine had failed and I was in despair."  
"I ordered one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and this first box helped me out of bed. I continued the treatment till now I am a strong, well man. I praise God for the day when I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I expected that Mr. Gray would die, and his remarkable recovery is regarded as little short of a miracle by all who know how very low he was. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful remedy."

**One for the Pickpocket.**  
When Mrs. Isabella Bishop, the well-known traveler, was in the United States she had at least one funny experience. She was riding in a car in Chicago, and felt her pocket being picked, but said nothing at the moment. Presently along came the conductor or ticket collector, and she noticed a man looking at her. When he reached Mrs. Bishop she quietly remarked: "This gentleman, turning to the thief, 'will pay. He has my purse.'"  
—N. Y. Herald.

**In the Gallery.**  
Jimmy—I'd like to have an ope glass some time.  
Tommy—Oh, I dunno! I guess some of dem gals on de stage looks better widout one—Judge.

Three solid through trains daily Chicago to California. Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.  
It is a great misfortune not to have sense enough to speak well and judgment enough to speak little.—Cato.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 13, 1900.  
The man with the muck-rake has a large family—mostly rakes. United Presbyterian.

Bill—"Why do they call it Cripple Creek, do you suppose?"  
Jill—"Perhaps because the water is limp."—Yonkers Statesman.  
Any one can dye with Putnam Fadeless Dye, no experience required.

Truth releases from tyranny.—Ran's Horn.

## An Ideal Woman's Medicine.



So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.  
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

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CURES ALL RHEUMATIC PAIN, SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION.  
FROM ANY CAUSE, WHATEVER.  
50¢ AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

**FREE TO WOMEN**  
To prove the healing and curing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with a book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female ailments, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, a sore mouth, and to remove dandruff and whitening the teeth. Send to-day, a postal card will do.  
Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid by mail, 50¢ per box. Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. PAXTINE CO., 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

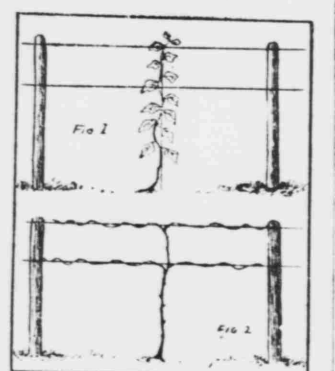
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Issued in settlement of any war. Also Southern Land Warrants. Write for details. FRANK H. REED, P. O. Box 14, Denver, Colo.



## TRAINING OF GRAPES.

Conclusions Gathered from Twenty Years of Active Work in Growing the Fruit.

During the past 20 years, many forms or "systems" have come into existence, the merits of which it is not the purpose of this article to discuss, but to present the conclusions gathered from 20 years of active work in the growing of grapes for market. Beginning with the vine as received from the nursery, it is best to cut back to one or two good buds, and plant the vine so there will be just above the surface of the ground, if the trellis has been built, which is always a good practice to follow, drive a small peg, about six inches long, into the ground close to the vine, and run a string of tarred hemp or some other waterproof cordage from this peg to the top wire of the trellis to act as guide for the young vine, and to protect it against the influence of the wind and to insure an upright growth. This brings us to the end of the first year, and if the vine has made a fairly good growth, it is



GRAPE TRAINING (First Year Above, Second Year Below)

now ready to take some form of training. From long and practical experience with a number of the different methods of training in the same vineyard, the writer has concluded, all things considered, that a modification of what is known as the Kniffin, or more properly speaking, a combination of the Kniffin and drooping methods is the simplest, cheapest and by far the most practical. This consists in having two wires, one at the top and one 14 inches below it, strung on posts standing not less than 35 feet out of the ground; and the vines are set eight feet apart, and with the wires drawn taut it will give room to pass under the trellis wherever it may be found convenient to do so. Assuming that the growth has reached the top of the trellis, tie the vine to the top wire with a piece of twine or raffia, just enough to hold it in place without injury, then cut it off above the wire. As soon as the buds have grown a few inches or before they have made too much growth, select the four strongest canes next under, and running parallel with the wires, tie them along their respective wires and remove all others. This brings us to the end of the second season, and all will admit that it is neither difficult nor complicated to grow a vine as represented in the cut.

At the beginning of the third season we have a vine consisting of an upright two-year-old and four horizontal canes, one year old respectively. As the fruit is produced on the current year's growth, it is readily seen that as few or as many may be allowed to grow as are desired, according to the habit and vigor of the vine. On the free growing varieties, such as the Concord, Brighton or Niagara, it is best to remove every other bud, while on the short-jointed sorts, as the Agawam and many other well-known kinds, every third bud will give all the wood that the vine should grow and supply with a proper balance between root and top. It must be understood that the canes selected for the fruiting ones are not to be allowed to grow at random, but after they have made three or four leaves besides the ones opposite the grape clusters, they are to be shortened in and kept so, and thus force the strength of the vine into the fruit, and not have it wasted in the production of useless wood.

I am well aware that this practice has long been questioned, and by some is considered as useless labor, and by others as contrary to nature, but careful comparison where results meant dollars and cents, leads me to prefer it to the sloppish method of letting the vines run at random, to say nothing of the extra amount of spraying compound wasted, or the annoyance at picking time. We are now at the close of the third season, and our vine is assumed to be in full system, and probably has more wood than is required for the coming season. How to reduce this is the question this is confronting many, but it is explained by simply cutting the vine back to where we found it at the beginning of the season, by reducing each fruiting cane to its first bud. This places the vine as at the beginning of the season, except that the producing buds have taken the form of spurs. This may be repeated for a number of years, or until the horizontal canes become old, as the spurs become long and unproductive. When it is considered necessary to renew the horizontal canes, the one-year growth, or fruiting cane next to the upright or main part of the vine should not be cut away, but saved as a new horizontal, and the old or rejected cane cut out instead.—Rural New Yorker.

**Value of the Farm Silo.**  
A former who has made a very thorough trial of the silo says he is so well satisfied with the economy of the silo for the dairy that if he had to build every year a receptacle to contain the silage and tear it down to get at the contents, like opening an oyster can, he would certainly do so. His silage this year is excellent, a very rich mixture of corn and peas. His cows are doing well, he says he does not need either bran or oil meal, and it certainly makes his feed independent.

## FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Care Must Be Exercised If Perfectly Satisfactory Results Are to Be Obtained.

Farmers do not realize the heavy losses they suffer from failure to feed cows properly. It is estimated that the average annual yield of butter per cow is 125 pounds. Every cow must first be furnished with enough food for body maintenance; then whatever she gets over and above that amount goes to make milk or meat. If a cow is bred along dairy lines—that is, if her size is a full-blooded dairy animal—she will not have a strong tendency to convert feed into meat and will therefore convert it into milk. So if she is well fed from the time she drops her calf, is regularly milked and made comfortable and contented, the more feed she gets the more milk she will give, says the Michigan Farmer.

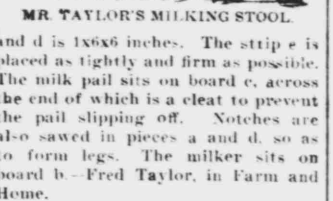
Under careful feeding and good management the yield of butter can easily be raised to 300 pounds a year. We have about 11,000,000 dairy cows in the country, which are yielding about 1,375,000,000 pounds of butter, which, at 15 cents a pound, amount to \$206,250,000. If the 11,000,000 cows were properly fed, they would produce 3,300,000,000 pounds of butter, which, at 15 cents a pound, would amount to \$495,000,000. Allowing for the extra cost that good feeding would necessitate, there is an annual loss of over \$220,000,000 because of poor feeding.

It may be thought by some that such an enormous yield of butter would bring ruin to the dairy industry. It would to certain countries and localities where feed is expensive, but the farmers of the northwest need have no fear on this score, for they could and would in a short time be called upon to furnish European countries with their butter, as we could furnish it and make more money than we do at prices that other countries could not possibly meet. In round numbers it costs about twice as much to produce butter in Denmark as it does in the northwest. It will take many years to bring the average up to even 200 pounds per cow, and those who begin now to feed right will have the benefit of the good prices. Present prices will be found entirely satisfactory if cows are liberally and properly fed. During the year 1895, under good management, cows returned a net profit of \$40 per head; during the year 1896 they made a net profit of \$30 per head after deducting the cost of feed; during the year 1897 the net profit per cow amounted to \$28 per head, making the average for the three years \$36 per head, without giving any credit for skim milk and young stock.

## HANDY MILKING STOOL.

Illinois Dairyman Describes a Convenience Which Suits Him Very Well Indeed.

My milking stool is made of 1 inch boards. Pieces are 18x22 inches; b is 18x35 inches; c is 18x42 inches.



MR. TAYLOR'S MILKING STOOL.

and d is 18x25 inches. The strip e is placed as tightly and firm as possible. The milk pail sits on board c, across the end of which is a cleat to prevent the pail slipping off. Notches are also sawed in pieces a and d, so as to form legs. The milker sits on board b.—Fred Taylor, in Farm and Home.

## TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Cows need some succulent food in winter to enable them to do their best.

A dairy authority says: Butter that has been properly made will not stick to the knife blade when it is cut.

A poor cow takes up as much room as almost as much feed and requires almost as much care as a good one. Weed them out.

The man who furnishes unclear milk for consumption or to the creamery deserves no consideration. Unclean milk from one herd may spoil the whole day's receipts.

The Dairy and Creamery recently received a letter from a firm in Germany asking where skim milk can be bought cheaply and in large quantities. The firm making the inquiry proposes to start a factory to manufacture a new by-product of milk after the butterfat is taken out of it.

## Dairy Hint from Germany.

The Germans find that with warm water the daily quantity of milk is increased one pound a cow as compared with cows drinking cold water. While the cows drank an average of 75 pounds of warm water a day, they drank but 63 pounds of cold. They found also that drinking warm water consumed three-fourths pound of food more daily, though they consumed a smaller quantity of dry feed for each quart of milk. The increase in quantity of water drank was accompanied by an increase of water in milk, with no increase of the total solids, which means that the milk from cows having warm water had a greater per cent. of water in it than did the milk of cows drinking cold water.

## USES OF THE TELEPHONE.

Great Convenience of the Invention Lost Sight of in These Busy, Hurrying Times.

We have become so used to including the telephone among the comforts of home that it is doubtful now if we really appreciate all of its advantages. The telephone is more than an instrument over which to talk to the butcher and baker, it is a medium sometimes for furthering treason and stratagem and acquiring spoils, says the Baltimore News.

Does a young woman receive a call from a masquerade friend who bores her to extinction and she is ingenious, she gives her brother or sister, or, as legal documents say, her next friend, a look of entreaty, and directly he disappears, and almost immediately the telephone rings and the young woman is summoned, and comes back to say that her grandmother is ill in the next block and she must go to her at once.

When the visitor has departed the rescued one thanks her rescuer warmly and adds a blessing for the telephone itself, such is the intensity of her gratitude.

Sometimes the telephone saves the self-respect of young men who have quarreled with their sweethearts. To go back to pay a visit after he has flung himself out of a house declaring he will never darken its doors again, would not be consistent with any masculine dignity, but it cannot be considered as a confession that he was in error in his premises if he call upon the young woman who has insulted him by telephone the next day but one, and asks her in a voice made carefully frigid any one of the following questions:

Have I any books of yours which you wish me to return?

How shall I send your letters back, by mail or by messenger?

Will it incommode you at all if I send to your house to-night for my copy of Omar?

Did I injure the glass in your front door when I shut it night before last? I am afraid I used almost too much emphasis.

Do you still wish me to take you to the theater, or shall I send you the tickets and allow you to select your own escort?

If the young woman replies, with proper tact, diplomatic relations will be resumed in a shorter time than it takes to write all this, for it is then to one the young man is in the drug store on the nearest corner, although his voice sounds as far away as the polar icebergs.

It is a mighty good thing, by-the-by, that that invention has never been perfected that was once talked of and that was designed to permit the users of telephones to see each other while conversing, for not only would this be inconvenient to the men who declare they are in their offices, when in reality they are at the club engaging in the great American game, but also would it be exceedingly disagreeable to the young woman who holds conversations over the wire with the man who admires her most, with her golden hair hanging down her back and wearing her bath robe, for such things are.

Imagine the feelings of the youth who expects to take a girl into dinner at 7:30 o'clock, when she is clad like the ladies of the field, calling her up an hour before this time, only to behold her with an aureole of curl papers around her head and a dab of powder on her sweet nose!

This is purely a fancy picture, for curl papers are as much out of date as crinoline, and powder went out with the fashion of wearing the hair in queues; but, just for argument's sake, try to imagine such a contretemps. Would it not break up many a promising article of the heart?

To return to our machine, the telephone is a most valuable possession. It reunites loving hearts, and it furnishes reasons for jealousy to lovers who need proofing, and expenses to those who wish to get away from home—but it is great enough as it is, and we do not want any improvements with it in the line of machines to see around corners. We have troubles enough already, and too much knowledge doesn't add to any one's happiness.

## A Mean Insultation.

The commencement exercises of the high school had passed off with entire success, and at the request of the principal the diplomas of the school had been delivered by Col. Wye, president of the school board, a worthy but somewhat pompous citizen, to whom nothing had ever happened to shake his high opinion of himself.

At the close of the proceedings the principal, with the praiseworthy purpose of saying something complimentary to his eminent collaborator in the cause of education, took occasion to observe:

"You acquitted yourself finely, cultured. Your remarks were well chosen."

"Well chosen?" echoed the colonel, turning red. "I want you to understand, sir, that those remarks were not 'chosen' at all. Every word I uttered was original, sir!" Youth's Companion.

## Pat's Puzzle.

Five or six men were recently chatting in a village inn, when one of them said:

"I say, I bet ye dinners all round ye can't tell me the answer to a puzzle I know of."

"Done," said they. "I bet we can. What is it?"

"Well," said Pat, "why is a journalist the funniest creature in the world?" After vainly trying for about two hours, they sadly said they must give it up.

"Why," said the delighted Pat, "because his tale comes out of his head, don't it?"—London Spare Moments.

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Must Bear Signature of **Dr. Wood**  
See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

**CARTER'S LIVER PILLS**  
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

## HAS MANY FOSSILS FOR YALE.

G. R. Wieland Makes Material Additions to the Collection in Peabody Museum.

After several months passed in Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, G. R. Wieland has returned to the Yale Peabody museum, having secured valuable additions to the museum's collection of eggs, now said to be the best in the world. The additions show in great perfection the flowers and leaves of a plant illustrating important facts in the evolution of vegetable life. Mr. Wieland also secured a fossil turtle of the marine type, which is 14 feet long, seven feet broad, and with 22 feet spread from end to end of the flippers. He has added considerable finds of fossils of eoecene monkeys, of which the museum will have some 500 individual specimens.

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